

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

(According to EEC Directive 2006/66/EC)

NAME : LITHIUM-ION RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES

1 - IDENTIFICATION (of the product and the supplier)

1.1 Product : Rechargeable battery

Trade name and model : LITHIUM-ION POLYMER BATTERIES

Models : PL72880

Electrochemical system :

Electrodes	Negative electrode Carbon	Positive electrode LiCoO ₂
Electrolyte	Solution of lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF ₆) in a mixture of organic solvents	
Nominal voltage	3.7 Volts	

Equivalent name : lithiated cobalt oxide.

Ethylene Carbonate (EC) + DiMethyl Carbonate (DMC) + DiEthyl Carbonate (DEC).

1.2 Supplier :

Name : SHENZHEN TOP ENERGY TECHNOLOGY CO., LTD.

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2 - COMPOSITION (PL72880-1.11Wh Typical weight percentages of basic material)

Metals	%	Others	%
-Copper,	5~15	- LiCoO2	30~35
-Aluminum	2~10	- Carbon	27~33
-Lithium metal	2~3	-Organic solvents	10~20
-Aluminum packing foil	5~15	-Polyvinylidene Fluoride(PVDF)	0~5
-Nickel	0.5~5		

Models Metals	Capacity (wh)	Lithium Weight(g)/cell
-PL72880 -Lithium ion	1.11	6.50

3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 Physical :

The Lithium-Ion rechargeable batteries described in this Material Safety Data Sheet are sealed units which are not hazardous when used according to the recommendations of the manufacturer.

Under normal conditions of use, the solid electrode materials and liquid electrolyte they contain are non-reactive provided the battery integrity is maintained and seals remain intact. Risk of exposure only in case of abuse (mechanical, thermal, electrical) which leads to the activation of the safety valve and/or the rupture of the battery container. Electrolyte leakage, electrode materials reaction with moisture/water or battery vent/explosion/fire may follow, depending upon the circumstances. JH batteries are fitted with a safety vent for protection in case of excessive internal pressure and/or temperature.

3.2 Chemical :

Classification of dangerous substances contained into the product as per directive 67/548/EEC

Substance		Melting point	Boiling point	Classification			
CAS N°	Chemical symbol			Exposure limit	Indication of danger	Special risk (1)	Safety advices (2)
12190-79-3	LiCoO2	> 1000°C	N/A	0.1 mg/m3 OSHA		R22 R43	S2 S22 S24 S26 S36 S37 S43 S45
EC : 96-49-1 DMC : 616-38-6 DEC : 105-58-8	Organic solvents (EC-DMC DEC)	EC : 38°C DMC : 4°C DEC : -43°C	EC : 243°C DMC : 90°C DEC : 127°C	None established OSHA	Flammable	R21 R22 R41 R42/43	S2 S24 S26 S36 S37 S45
21324-40-3	LiPF6	N/A (decomposes at 160°C)	N/A	None established OSHA	Irritant Corrosive	R14 R21 R22 R41 R43	S2 S8 S22 S24 S26 S36 S37 S45

1 – Nature of special risks :

R 14 Reacts with water.

R 21 Harmful in contact with skin.

R 22 Harmful if swallowed.

R 41 Risk of serious damage to the eye.

R 42/43 May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact.

R 43 May cause sensitization by skin contact.

2 – Safety advices :

S 2 Keep out of reach from children.

S 8 Keep away from moisture.

S 22 Do not breathe dust.

S 24 Avoid contact with skin.

S 26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention.

S 36 Wear suitable protective clothing.

S 37 Wear suitable gloves.

S 45 In case of incident, seek medical attention.

4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

In case of battery rupture or explosion, evacuate personnel from contaminated area and provide maximum ventilation to clear out fumes/gases.

In all case, seek medical attention.

Eye contact : Flush with plenty of water (eyelids held open) for at least 15minutes.

Skin contact : Remove all contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with plenty of water and soap for at least 15 minutes.
Do not apply greases or ointments.

Ingestion : Dilute by giving plenty of water and get immediate medical attention.
Assure that the victim does not aspirate vomited material by use of positional drainage.
Assure that mucus does not obstruct the airway.
Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Inhalation : Remove to fresh air and ventilate the contaminated area.
Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed.

5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and explosion hazard : The batteries can leak and/or spout vaporized or decomposed and combustible electrolyte fumes in case of exposure above 60°C resulting from inappropriate use or from the environment.
Possible formation of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and phosphorous oxides during fire.
LiPF₆ salt contained in the electrolyte releases hydrogen fluoride (HF) in contact with water.

Extinguishing media : *Suitable* : CO₂,
Dry chemical or Foam extinguishers

Not to be used : Type D extinguishers

Special exposure hazards : Following cell overheating due to external source or due to improper use, electrolyte leakage or battery container rupture may occur and release inner component/material in the environment.

Eye contact : The electrolyte solution contained in the battery is irritant to ocular tissues.

Skin contact : The electrolyte solution contained in the battery causes skin irritation.

Ingestion : The ingestion of electrolyte solution causes tissue damage to throat and gastro/respiratory tract.

Inhalation : Contents of a leaking or ruptured battery can cause respiratory tract, mucus, membrane irritation and edema.

Special protective equipment : Use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid breathing irritant fumes.
Wear protective clothing and equipment to prevent body contact with electrolyte solution.

6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

The material contained within the batteries would only be expelled under abusive conditions. Using shovel or broom, cover battery or spilled substances with dry sand or vermiculite, place in approved container (after cooling if necessary) and dispose in accordance with local regulations.

7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

The batteries should not be opened, destroyed nor incinerate since they may leak or rupture and release in the environment the ingredients they contain.

Handling: Do not crush, pierce,. Do not directly heat or solder. Do not throw into fire. Do not mix batteries of different types and brands. Do not mix new and used batteries. Keep batteries in non-conductive (i.e. plastic) trays. Do not strike or throw the

battery against hard surface. Do not directly solder the battery and pierce the battery with a nail or other sharp object.

Short Circuiting: As with any cell, short circuit causes heating. In addition, short circuit reduces the life of the cell and lead to ignition of surrounding materials. Physical contact with to short-circuited battery can cause skin burns.

Cell Disassembly The cells should never be disassembled, or mechanically abused.

Should a cell unintentionally crushed or opened, thus releasing its content, rubber gloves should be used to handle all cell components. The inhalation of any vapor that may be emitted should be avoided.

Reverse Polarity Avoid reversing polarity of a cell within battery pack. This can cause the cell to leak or to flame.

Storage : Store in a cool (preferably below 30°C) and ventilated area away from moisture, sources of heat, open flames, food and drink. Keep adequate clearance between walls and batteries. Temperature above 70°C may result in battery leakage and rupture. Since short circuit can cause burn, leakage and rupture hazard, keep batteries in original packaging until use and do not jumble them.

Other : Follow manufacturer recommendations regarding maximum recommended currents and operating temperature range. Applying pressure on deforming the battery may lead to disassembly followed by eye, skin and throat irritation.

8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory protection : *Not necessary under normal use.* In case of battery rupture, use self-contained full-face respiratory equipment.

Hand protection : *Not necessary under normal use.* Use Viton rubber gloves if handling a leaking or ruptured battery.

Eye protection : *Not necessary under normal use.* Wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields if handling a leaking or ruptured battery.

Skin protection : *Not necessary under normal use.* Use rubber apron and protective working in case of handling of a ruptured battery.

9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Appearance : (Physical shape and color as supplied) Metal squares, hermetically sealed and fitted with an external plastic box.

9.2 Temperature range :

	Continuous	Occasional
in storage	-20/+35°C	-20/+45°C
during discharge	-20/+ 60°C	- 20/+ 60°C
during charge	0/+ 45°C	0/+ 45°C

9.3 Specific energy : $\approx 200 \text{Wh/kg}$
(Note : Wh = Nominal voltage x Rated Ah as defined in IEC standard N° 285. kg = Average battery weight)

9.4 Specific pulse power : $\approx 300 \text{Wh/kg}$

9.5 Mechanical resistance : As defined in relevant IEC standard

9.6 Other :

10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Conditions to avoid : Heat above 70°C or incinerate.
Deform, mutilate, crush, pierce, disassemble.
Short circuit.
Prolonged exposure to humid conditions.

Materials to avoid : N/A.

Hazardous decomposition products : Corrosive/Irritant Hydrogen fluoride (HF) is produced in case of reaction of *lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF₆)* with water.

Combustible vapors and formation of Hydrogen fluoride (HF) and phosphorous oxides during fire.

11 - TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION

JH Lithium-Ion rechargeable batteries do not contain toxic materials.

12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

When properly used or disposed, JH Lithium-Ion rechargeable batteries do not present environmental hazard.

13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose in accordance with applicable regulations which vary from country to country.

(In more countries, the thrashing of used batteries is forbidden and the end-users are invited to dispose them properly, eventually through not-for-profit organizations, mandated by local governments or organized on a voluntary basis by professionals).

Lithium-Ion batteries should have their terminals insulated and be preferably wrapped in plastic bags prior to disposal.

13.1 Incineration : Incineration should never be performed by battery users but eventually by trained professionals in authorized facilities with proper gas and fumes treatment.

13.2 Landfilling : Leachability regulations (mg/l)

Component	Leachability	EC limit	EPA	Other*
Nickel	500	2		0.5

13.3 Recycling :

Send to authorized recycling facilities, eventually through licensed waste carrier.

14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Lithium ion batteries manufactured by JH battery are considered to be UN 3480 Lithium Ion Batteries, and are tested according to 38.3 of the "UN Manual of Tests and Criteria" for compliance with the requirements of special provisions ADR 188, IMDG 188, DOT / 49 CFR § 173.102, and the requirements of the 55th Edition of IATA DGR packing instruction 965,966,967 Section II. Positive test results required for not restricted transportation are stated in dedicated "Declarations of Conformity". In addition, the following conditions for not restricted transportation are fulfilled for these products in original JH battery packaging:

- The batteries have not more than 20 Watt-hours per cell / not more than 100 Watt-hours per battery.
- The batteries are isolated in the packaging to avoid short circuits.
- The packs are marked with a warning notice, that clearly states that the pack contains lithium batteries and must be quarantined, inspected and repacked if damaged.
- For air transport, the total mass does not exceed 10 kg per pack; for other transports 30 kg are allowed.

15 - REGULATION INFORMATION

The batteries are Non-dangerous goods.

The battery packs comply with the necessary testing requirements under the UN Manual Tests of Criteria ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev. 5, Part III, Section 38.3 as referenced in the following transportation regulations:

1. UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations
2. U.S. Department of Transportation hazardous materials regulations (HMR),
3. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions,
4. International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations, Battery Packs are packaged in accordance with IATA DGR 2014–55th Edition
5. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
Quantities of Lithium metal and lithium ion cells and batteries that exceed

the “per package” limits described in Section II of the packing instruction 965 (Table 965-II) of 55th edition of IATA-DGR.

Battery Packs have a PCM, which have short circuit Protcet function.

16 - OTHER INFORMATION / DISCLAIMER

This information has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty (either expressed or implied) or guarantee is made to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein.

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